FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN, NEW MINISTER MEET MILITARY LEADERSHIP

PY051805 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0156 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin and Defense Minister Roque Carranza this evening met the military leadership at the Olivos residence, in the first official meeting of the new minister with top military leaders. The meeting began at about 2100 and was attended by Joint Staff Chief Major General Teodoro Waldner; the chiefs of staff of the Army and Air Force, General Hector Rio Erenu and Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo; Navy Deputy Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Maximo Rivero Kelly; and the secretaries of defense and of planning and development for defense, Jose Horacio Jaunarena and Raul Tomas.

No official report has been released on the meeting, which was followed by a dinner at about 2200. Photographers were only allowed in for a few minutes before the meeting. However, an official source said that the meeting had an open agenda and that the military commanders told Carranza about the main problems and goals of the Armed Forces in general and of each service in particular, in connection with specific military issues.

It was not ruled out that the new minister, who last week replaced the late Minister Raul Borras, may have been briefed on the 1985 military budget announced by the executive branch. In this regard, Carranza himself reportedly told Waldner about the possibility that budget cuts will not affect the military sector's operational capability. The trial of the former military junta members may have also been discussed.

GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE CGT DELEGATES TO ILO

PY051910 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The government will recognize the unified CGT [General Confederation of Labor] and the Committee of 20 as Argentina's labour delegates to the International Labour Organization (ILO) conference which starts tomorrow in Geneva, union sources said yesterday. Saul Ubaldini and Osvaldo Borda, two of the four national CGT secretaries-general, were chosen by the labour organization to head the delegation late last night.

The news that the government would recognize the CGT and the smaller Committee of 20 came just hours before the meeting set for this morning between President Raul Alfonsin and CGT secretaries-general. Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo, in what the CGT considered was a direct attack on the confederation, last month sent out letters to individual unions requesting they nominate candidates to head the ILO delegation.

CGT Secretary-General Jorge Triaca yesterday said labour would set aside "circumstantial" issues like workers' social benefits funds and union legislation at the 9:30 am talks with Alfonsin and instead demand changes in government economic policy. "If we don't have a stable social and economic policy, the wage problem isn't going to be solved and as a result neither will the funds issue," Triaca told Radio Continental. Triaca said all should be willing to "grit their teeth" and set aside "personal considerations" in trying to reach agreement on a national economic plan.

On the strike front, the blue collar Railway Union (UF) warned its 80,000 members might walk out soon to demand wage hikes while oil workers employed by the State Petroleum Company (YPF) continued their work-to-rule protest to demand payment of promised pay raises.

PRESIDENT ORDERS UMOPAR TROOPS OUT OF SACABA

PY051340 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez has reported that troops of the Rural Area Mobile Unit, Umopar, have withdrawn from the Sacaba area in Cochabamba on President Siles Zuazo's orders. Umopar troops and settlers clashed in Sacaba a few hours ago, leaving two people dead. After analyzing the situation, the president ordered the Umopar's withdrawal from the area in order to prevent further clashes.

The minister reported that calm and tranquillity have returned to Sacaba. He reiterated that the Democratic and Popular Unity wishes to prevent confrontations in the national territory and to preserve peace and social order.

DRU PROTESTS INVALIDATION OF LECHIN'S CANDIDACY

PY051725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1244 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] La Paz, 5 Jun (AFP) -- The Unified Revolutionary Party (DRU) has objected to the elections, which are being implemented within the framework of partiality, fraud, and the denial of political rights, this after the National Electoral Board invalidated the presidential candidacy of Juan Lechin Oquendo. In a communique it released to the public, the DRU states that the invalidation of its candidates in the elections scheduled for 14 July forces it to take steps to permit the Bolivian people to elect a government that will be the faithful expression of their interests and aspirations.

Lechin Oquendo, who is the top leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), was rejected by the electoral board because in the past elections (1980) he failed to get the minimum number of votes (50,000) and failed to pay the appropriate fine.

The communique states that Lechin Oquendo withdrew his candidacy several days before the elections held in 1980 and that the electoral board is vetoing an indisputable 40-year-old leadership, and is closing the door to the DRU. Therefore, the DRU is forced to adopt other methods of struggle to assert its inalienable political rights.

CANDIDATE CHARGED WITH HAVING SERVED IN U.S. ARMY

PY052024 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The political parties whose candidates for the posts of president, vice president, and congressional and municipal seats have not been qualified have filed an appeal before the National Electoral Board. Oscar Garcia Suarez, one of the main leaders of the Revolutionary Alliance, MAR, told Panamericana that the appeal was filed this morning.

All candidates must strictly respect Paragraph E of Article 17 of the Electoral Law, Garcia Suarez said.

[Begin Suarez recording] Everyone is saying that Nationalist Democratic Action vice presidential candidate, Eudoro Galindo, was a member of the U.S. Army in war time. This disqualifies him as a candidate. We demand that this issue be properly investigated. The court will thus show whether he is at the service of the people or of antinational interests. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISITS TO ARGENTINA, URUGUAY

PY042051 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] During a press conference he held this morning, Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste disclosed that the Argentine Government has brought up to date the payment of its bills for the purchase of Bolivian natural gas. Minister Camacho said that he received this information from Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo during his visit to Argentina last week.

Foreign Minister Camacho held a press conference with local and international journalists to report on the visit he made to Argentina and Uruguay a few days ago. The minister said that in Montevideo he held a meeting with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, with whom he signed a joint delcaration and act of understanding that will be implemented shortly.

Camacho said that during a meeting with Alfonsin they discussed the decision of the U.S. Congress recommending that aid to Bolivia be restricted if coca production is not curbed, and they also referred to the problem of the Latin American foreign debt.

The Bolivian foreign minister stated that Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin expressed their solidarity with Bolivia's constitutional government and sent cordial greetings to President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Discussion of Hawkins Amendment

PY051815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1249 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] La Paz, 5 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste on 4 June reported in La Paz that the Argentine, Uruguayan, and Bolivian Governments will undertake a joint diplomatic action seeking to prevent the U.S. Senate from enforcing the Hawkins amendment. Camacho Omiste, who recently returned to Bolivia after meeting with officials from the River Plate countries, stated that the three governments will request that U.S. assistance to combat drug trafficking not be reduced because of an increase in illegal activities.

The Hawkins amendment considers that Bolivia has not made sufficient efforts to fight against the coca leaf production in recent years, and for that reason cooperation must be reduced.

Camacho Omiste added that the governments led by Sanguinetti and Alfonsin have voiced their solidarity with the campaign being undertaken by the La Paz government to eradicate the production and trafficking of cocaine.

In conclusion, Camacho Omiste stated that Bolivia will attend the UN-sponsored world conference on the struggle against drug trafficking, which has been announced by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

SCHEDULE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PERUVIAN BORDER

PY042035 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] This morning Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho disclosed that Bolivia and Peru have agreed on a work schedule for the 1985-86 period for repairing and replacing border markers. The work schedule was agreed on by authorities of the Bolivian-Peruvian Joint Commission for the Repair and Replacement of Border Markers that met in Lima 27-31 May 1985.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON LIFTING STATE OF SIEGE

Foreign Minister Del Valle

PY050228 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, asked about remarks made by U.S. Ambassador James Theberge that his country would be pleased if the state of siege were lifted in Chile, recalled that it is up to the president either to maintain or lift the state of siege. He added that no matter how respectable the opinion of various people, it is up to the Chilean Government, especially the Interior Ministry, to make a decision.

Minister Del Valle also reported that General Ernesto Videla has been appointed president of the Binational Integration Commission with Argentina, an organization that falls under the Foreign Ministry.

Minister Cuadra

PY051811 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Minister Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra reiterated the government's willingness to lift the state of siege if the situation allows. This measure is due to remain in force until the month of August.

Minister Cuadra made this statement at the end of a visit to the premises of a charity organization in charge of helping needy children.

COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF UNION LEADER BUSTOS

PY050225 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Eighth Appellate Court of Santiago has ordered the immediate release of Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board, who was arrested and held incommunicado in the Santiago penitentiary on orders from Judge Arnoldo Dreyse.

Defense lawyer Sergio Corvalan pointed out that Manuel Bustos can be called to testify in the proceedings against four leaders of the Construction Workers Union who are on trial, and that Bustos has always cooperated with the law.

PRESIDENT ON COSTA RICA-NICARAGUA INCIDENT

FL041726 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2210 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today made a telephone call to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to voice the solidarity of his government and people with the Costa Rican Government and people. In a presidential communique, it was announced that Betancur also expressed to Monge his willingness to take action within the Contadora Group in connection with the report Costa Rica will submit to the peacekeeping group on the incident that occurred recently on the border with Nicaragua. The Colombian communique states that President Monge's government has received the support of political leaders, diplomats, businessmen, workers, and grassroots organizations, including former President Rodrigo Carazo, who called Monge on the telephone to offer his services.

The Costa Rican Presidency has reiterated that steps to designate a new ambassador to Nicaragua have been indefinitely suspended following an attack against two members of the Civil Guard last Friday, which the government attributes to the Sandinist People's Army.

BETANCUR SANCTIONS CONGRESS-APPROVED AMNESTY LAW

PA051919 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] At the Council of Minister's meeting held this morning, President Betancur sanctioned the amnesty law approved by Congress in special sessions. The law will go into effect as soon as it is published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and those who want to seek the protection of this law must do so before 31 December 1985.

$7-BILLION FOREIGN DEBT NOT TO BE REFINANCED

PY040015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Bogota, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Colombia today stated that it will not refinance its public foreign debt, which totals $7 billion, and it reiterated its desire to pay the debt. Mines and Energy Minister Ivan Duque guaranteed that Colombia has never even thought of refinancing the debt. He said this during a seminar in which he explained the financial position of the electricity sector. Highlighting the importance of the role his ministry is playing in the country's development, he explained that financing has been guaranteed for the development of important energy projects (oil and coal). Duque also said that in the coming years 80 percent of public investment will be made in the energy sector owing to the fact that the country has large coal and oil fields that will guarantee the country a fluid flow of foreign exchange.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAMIREZ VISITS SOUTH KOREA

For Seoul reportage on the visit to South Korea by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, including a trade agreement signed and a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, see the South Korean section of the 31 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RAMIREZ MEETS WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

For KYODO coverage of the visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo, including his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, see the Japan section of the 4 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS, REBEL LEADERS VIEW TRUCE

PA051335 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 May 85 p 6

[Text] The Peace Commission and the general staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] met yesterday in La Uribe to commemorate the first anniversary of the signing of the cease-fire. During the meeting the chief of the armed organization, Manuel Marulanda Velez, "Tirofijo," warned that "if some social reforms are not carried out it will be difficult for peace to last." The president of the Peace Commission, John Agudelo Rios, viewed positively the overall peace process, insisting that "without peace the Colombian nation cannot exist," and at the same time stating that "the friends of peace are more numerous than its enemies."

The La Uribe meeting was attended by Agudelo Rios, Emilio Urrea, Alberto Rojas Puyo, Carlos Morales, Alfonso Gomez Gomez, and Rafael Rivas, representing the government, while the FARC was represented by Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, Raul Reyes, and Alfonso Cano. Without ceremony, the guerrillas and peace commissioners limited themselves to an exchange of messages in which they agreed to stress the advances made since the beginning of the cease-fire a year ago and to note that the will of President Betancur had been decisive in making the peace process possible.

The FARC political chief, Jacobo Arenas, read four documents, one of which claimed that "the time has come for the union of the FARC, the 19 April Movement [M-19], the Army of National Liberation, the Popular Liberation Army, and the Workers Self-Defense Movement, because the time has come to join all the efforts of the guerrilla movement with the workers movement, with the peasantry, with the educators, with the students, with the progressive intellectuals, and with the popular masses for the joint struggle for peace and specific solutions to the people's and the nation's fundamental problems."

In a second document, the FARC termed the "new antipeace avalanche, orchestrated by the reactionary military and EL TIEMPO," an "enemy of peace." They also affirmed that "although the M-19 does not now have a consistent policy regarding the cease-fire, the truce, the dialogue, the opening, or the political reform, it signed some agreements with the government;" therefore, it condemned the attempt against Antonio Navarro Wolff and Alonso Lucio, for which they blamed "official agents."

The senator for the New Liberalism, Emilio Urrea, during the meeting "blamed Congress" for not having already established the social reforms contained in the cease-fire document. Emilio Urrea affirmed that "although we have not picked up arms, we will have the civil courage to continue on and confirm the peace agreements."

Former Government Minister Alfonso Gomez Gomez concurred with the optimistic assertions of his colleagues in the Peace Commission and affirmed that specific advances in consolidating peace have been made.

Architect Carlos Morales, who for the first time traveled to a FARC camp, admitted that the peace process has met with difficult obstacles and offered his good offices to work more intensely to successfully achieve peace.

The longest comments at the meeting, which lasted barely 1 hour, were those of Alberdo Rojas Puyo, Agudelo Rios, and Marulanda Velez. While the commission president noted that "the will of president Bentancur had been decisive in this process," Rojas Puyo maintained that, being communist, he got along well with conservative Agudelo Rios, whose efforts he praised highly. He warned that if the Colombian leaders failed to carry out social and political reforms the nation could face a confrontation of violence worse than that endured for the past 30 years.

"Tirofijo" agreed fully with Rojas and blamed the social conditions of the country for the birth of guerrilla movements and violence in general. "So long as there are exploited peasants, hungry children without education or health, and so much injustice, it will be difficult for peace to last," the guerrilla leader noted.

Besides the exchange of messages before reporters who went to La Uribe, the peace commissioners and the guerrilla leaders met in private to review the situation of public order in the various places where 27 guerrilla fronts are operating. The meeting ended at 1500, and the peace commissioners boarded the helicopter that returned them to Bogota.

MILITARY TRAINING BANNED IN GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA041750 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Government has informed guerrilla groups that it will exercise strict control over camps and political offices to keep them from taking on a military nature, as has been charged in some cities throughout the country. The Council of Ministers will study today the content of an ordinary decree which the national government will issue on this matter, but which does not include provisions for a state of siege. Government Minister Jaime Castro said that the so-called camps stationed in the country's major cities, especially those set up by the 19 April Movement, can hold political meetings to discuss the country's social situation or to harshly criticize the government, but they cannot give military training.

President Belisario Betancur himself had warned about taking that measure during his address to new military school cadets last week. Betancur said that as political offices the guerrilla camps will be entitled to all legal guarantees, but as training grounds for future subversives the law will be strictly applied.

TRADE UNIONS SCHEDULE NATIONAL STRIKE 20 JUNE

PA310442 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- The third national civic strike will be staged on 20 June to protest social injustice, uncertainty, and other problems Colombia is experiencing. Angelino Garzon, secretary general of the Trade Union Confederation of Colombian Workers, said that all of Colombia's dissatisfied sectors will participate in the protest.

[Begin Garzon recording] The national strike command met with companeros of various regions of the country and of the major trade unions and federations. In view of the government's failure to respond to the demands we set forth on 23 May and the increasing poverty the Colombian people are suffering, we have reached the unanimous decision to stage a civic strike on 20 June. [end recording]

The union leader said it is expected that the situation of all Colombians will improve as a result of that protest.

BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORY -- Government intelligence agents have discovered the largest and most sophisticated cocaine laboratory ever found in Colombia. It was found in La Dolores, near the Cauca River on the Cali-Palmira Highway. The laboratory could process about 2,000 kg of cocaine daily. No one has been detained so far. The laboratory has been estimated to cost more than 250 million pesos. [Summary] [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 May 85 PA]

COSTA RICA

CONTADORA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING REQUESTED

PA052355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2238 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 5 Jun (EFE) -- Today, the Costa Rican Government officially requested a meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers to report an ambush by the Sandinist Army against a police patrol in Costa Rican territory. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez made the request in a letter sent to his counterparts in Mexico, Bernardo Sepulveda; Colombia, Augusto Ramirez; Panama, Jorge Abadia; and Venezuela, Simon Alberto Consalvi.

The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] ambush, which took place on 31 May in the border town of Las Crucitas, 800 meters from the border, left a toll of two civil guardsmen dead and eight wounded.

The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry message asks the peace group's foreign ministers that the meeting be "concurrent with and parallel to" the upcoming meeting of Contadora Group plenipotentiary representatives scheduled for 18 June in Panama City. The 3-page letter is accompanied by the protest note that Costa Rica sent to the Nicaraguan Government on Monday in which the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry summarizes the border incident's development and also explains the reasons why it resorted to the OAS.

Gutierrez Phones Contadora Members

PA050449 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has explained to the Contadora Group foreign ministers the reasons why Costa Rica is resorting to the OAS to discuss the armed attack on two Civil Guard patrols last Friday. Foreign Minister Gutierrez talked by telephone to the Colombian deputy foreign minister, because Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo is in Asia, and also to the Panamian foreign minister and the Mexican foreign secretary to explain the situation. He was unable to reach the Venezuelan foreign minister.

Gutierrez said he was sending them a note explaining why Costa Rica is demanding an urgent meeting of the Contadora Group. However, he added, Costa Rica will not ask the Contadora Group to decide if there was an aggression. We do not want to jeopardize the Contadora Group's mediation role, Gutierrez said. At the Contadora foreign ministers meeting, our country will raise the situation created by the armed attack on our patrols in the border zone of Las Crucitas. Finally, Gutierrez said that Costa Rica does not intend to request implementation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty.

GUTIERREZ SEEKS AID IN RECOVERING GUARD'S BODY

PA051250 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has asked for the International Red Cross' cooperation in trying to recover the body of Miguel Angel Campos Carranza, the civil guardsman killed last Friday during an armed attack by the Sandinist People's Army, EPS. Gutierrez said this morning that he had talked to Ricardo Bermudez, International Red Cross official, to request their cooperation in recovering the body of the civil guardsman, which is still in Las Crucitas.

Gutierrez reported at noon today that Bermudez had contacted the Nicaraguan Red Cross, which promised to do something about the situation.

A similar request was made to Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, asking him to intercede with the Nicaraguan Government to allow the Costa Rican authorities to recover the body of Campos Carranza, because so far every attempt by the Costa Rican civil guardsmen has been repelled by the EPS. If the Sandinist Government does not cooperate, the Civil Guard will have to resort to use of arms to recover the body of the civil guardsman, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said.

Red Cross To Cooperate

PA052018 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Costa Rican Red Cross President Miguel Carmona has said that constant coordination has been established with the public security forces to recover the body of civil guardsman Miguel Campos, who was killed on Friday. He said that so far the government has not officially decided that the Red Cross should be solely responsible for the recovery of the body, but that in any case the Red Cross will provide whatever cooperation is needed. Carmona said the following:

[Begin recording] At 0500 three field hospital tents were set up. We have also established ourselves in the local health center. Twenty-five people are waiting for instructions. Three ambulances, three personnel vehicles, and two doctors are also ready. However, Colonel Cedeno has been unable to begin the rescue operation because there is too much fog and rain in the area. Unfortunately, the rescue operation has not yet begun. In any case, if the Red Cross were to carry it out we would have to establish our own strategy in order to provide security for the personnel and to make sure the mission will not fail. [end recording]

He also said that from information obtained from 15 combatants who arrived at the San Carlos hospital yesterday, it is known that between 20 an' 30 wounded in battle will be entering the country through some location in the northern region. He said that the local Red Cross committees and Dr Hidalgo of Ciudad Quesada have been alerted to help those people. He added that the Red Cross has mobilized its personnel to prepare for situations such as the one that took place on Friday in the Las Crucitas border area. Carmona said that the camps in the north had been set up for just 20 days and that they never imagined they would be used by Costa Ricans. The camps facilitate the immediate treatment of wounded without having to transfer them to a hospital, he added.

U.S. ASKED TO EXPEDITE WEAPONS SHIPMENT DELIVERY

PA051909 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Yesterday morning the two ranking authorities of Public Security Ministry met for several hours with Colonel John Taylor of the U.S. Military Liaison Office of the U.S. Embassy. The meeting was interrupted on several occasions, because the officials of Public Security were receiving urgent messages, although it was impossible to learn their origin.

On explaining Taylor's presence in his office, the security minister described it as routine regarding the program of U.S. military assistance to our country, but advantage was taken of the meeting, he said, to ask the officer to expedite the delivery of arms donated by his government.

DEPUTY SCORES GOVERNMENT POSITION ON NICARAGUA

PA051612 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Costa Rican Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura, of the Popular Vanguard Party, has stated that the patriots of his country will continue struggling to prevent Costa Rica from becoming a country occupied by the United States. Referring to the border incident of last Friday, Ferreto said that his party and some of the Costa Rican people are sure that the CIA, by means of the counterrevolutionary organization, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], provoked the incident to justify the presence of U.S. troops in Costa Rica. Here are statements by Ferreto Segura, a deputy at the Legislative Assembly.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What role do you think the legislative branch of Costa Rica should play at this critical moment?

[Ferreto] We are speaking at the parliament as if it were a tribunal in order to unmask the oligarchic-imperialist bloc that governs our country as well as this bloc's policies. I am referring to the government of Luis Alberto Monge and to the past administrations of the Social Christian Unity Party [PUSC]. The PUSC is the bourgeoisie party opposed to the Monge government and to the National Liberation Party [PLN]. It has issued a manifesto condemning the Nicaraguan Government and holding it responsible for the attack on Civil Guard patrols.

This party obeys the same orders obeyed by the current government. On many occasions the PUSC has pressured the Monge government into engaging in an armed struggle against Nicaragua. The candidate [not further identified] for the PUSC has just declared, noting the political support given him by former Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio, a bitter enemy of the Nicaraguan people and government, that if the confrontations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica continue and he wins the elections, he will ask for foreign aid, for U.S. troops, to face Nicaragua.

Such statements, of course, are not in tune with the traditions of a nation, the nation of Juan Santamaria and Juanito Mora, that fought in Santa Rosa, in Rivas, and in the San Juan River against the U.S. pirates of William Walker, who occupied Nicaragua in 1856. At that time the sister nations of Central America united to fight the U.S. invader. This is the glorious tradition our party is following. Sensible people know that both the Costa Rican media and government are lying to the Costa Rican people, pretending that these events are something they are not.

[Reporter] Deputy Ferreto, you have referred to a U.S. militarization process in Costa Rica with the arrival of U.S. troops in your country. Is increasing U.S. economic presence in that country being noted? How do you think Costa Rica could avoid falling into a catastrophic economic and political situation?

[Ferreto] In spite of the slander campaign that is being waged, we trust in our people and our traditions. We are prepared to struggle to enlighten our people so they do not allow themselves to be maneuvered into a criminal war against a brotherly people who deserve the solidarity, respect, and love of the Costa Rican people. We know very well that our government is maintaining an increasingly weaker position toward Washington's demands, because it is living off the aims that the Reagan government gives it. We are a dependent country, and our government is incapable of adopting any decision that really serves the nation's interests if such a decision could reslt in a loss of loans and "aid" from the IMF, the World Bank, and other credit institutions of U.S. imperialism. Our president has just returned from a tour to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. He went there with his hands out, asking for aid. This type of aid has a very high cost: national sovereignty and independence.

We condemned Monge's trip to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, from where we probably could also be getting so-called military instructors.

We have received death threats from the Free Costa Rica Movement and from the so-called support forces of the Civil Guard. However, these threats are a waste, as our people say, because we are at the Assembly to fulfill our duties to our people, and no threat will make us abandon our position. Please convey this message to the Nicaraguan people and to other media because we want the Nicaraguan people to be very much aware of what is happening in Costa Rica.

[Reporter] This has been an interview with Costa Rican Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura, a member of the Popular Vanguard Party and a representative at the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly. [end recording]

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. TRAINING OF CIVIL GUARD

PA050036 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "What King of Police Force Do We Want?"]

[Text] The presence of approximately 20 U.S. instructors at the El Murcielago Police School has unleashed misleading complaints from a sector engaged in spreading extremist propaganda by calling the instructors "military advisers." The instructors are teaching our humble civil guardsmen how to defend themselves against the underworld and, although better trained, they will continue to be humble, simple peasants.

Those who waste no time in encouraging extreme leftist activities have started a turmoil that raises a more significant issue: What kind of police force do we want and should we have in Costa Rica?

It is ridiculous to think that our country can continue to have policemen like those illustrated in the drawings of talented Paco Hernandez with bare feet and their toes pointing in the air. Every day we hear complaints about the underworld's audacious activities, a fact we cannot disregard. Our country is a site for the drug-trafficking Mafia. Our country is not free of terrorism. Therefore, the least we can expect is a police force that can control, eliminate, and punish criminals. To acquire such a capacity, the police force must be taught, trained, and drilled on everything they learn from their foreign instructors because we do not have local personnel to teach them.

If the instructors had been Soviet or Bulgarian citizens instead of U.S. citizens, we would not have heard such an outcry because as democrats we would have been pleased to have training for our Civil Guard, and those opposed to having the U.S. instructors would have been pleased with Soviet or Bulgarian instructors.

There is another question: Should our police be trained to guarantee our territorial integrity and the nation's sovereignty? If our public order and security corps is not capable of guaranteeing this, Costa Rica cannot be considered a state, because neither the government nor the people are in condition to defend the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Only a well-trained Civil Guard can guarantee this and that is exactly what it is doing and has always done. In the past, haven't Panamanian instructors trained our civil guardsmen? Haven't hundreds of our civil guardsmen gone to Fort Gulick, when it existed, to be trained?

Due to the threat posed by the Nicaraguan expansionist regime along our border, and even if it did not exist, the Civil Guard must and should be trained to fight the underworld and terrorism, guaranteeing our sovereignty.

The mistake of those opposed to this training is that they think the only reason for it is because the regime of the nine commanders is in power. That is not true.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

PA050452 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 May 85

[Text] Yesterday in Japan, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez signed an "Agreement for Technical Cooperation Between the Governments of Japan and Costa Rica." Costa Rica's Foreign Ministry distributed a copy of this agreement. The main provisions are:

1. Japan will send missions to analyze economic and social development programs in Costa Rica.

2. Japan will supply equipment, machinery, and materials.

3. Costa Rica will provide the Japanese experts all the facilities needed to conduct their work.

4. A special office of the Japanese Development Agency will open in San Jose.

5. This agreement will be in force for 1 year and may be renewed each year if both sides agree.

The agreement was signed in Tokyo, Japan.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN COOPERATION -- The Canadian Government will grant Costa Rica $17.5 million in credit as part of its cooperation program. Canadian Minister for External Relations Monique Vezina said that $14.5 million in credits will be used to purchase agrochemicals, spare parts, and equipment. A $3-million credit will be used for a 4-year project to provide technical training in Canada to Costa Rican teachers. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 85 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FMLN DOCUMENTS REVEAL TIES TO FSLN, CUBA

PA051952 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The documents that the Army confiscated from Commander Nidia Diaz when she was captured in the area of San Pedro Hill in San Esteban Catarina jurisdiction in San Vicente included reports and letters sent by the FMLN commanders to Nicaraguan FSLN leaders, sources have reported. Armed Forces spokesmen said that these documents show "a clear link between Sandinism and the Salvadoran guerrillas."

It was stated that in a letter dated late 1983 the FSLN National Directorate asserts to Commanders Shafick Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, Leonel Gonzalez, Ferman Cienfuegos, and Roberto Roca, all members of the FMLN General Command, its support "to provide a new course for the liberation war being waged by the heroic Salvadoran people through the consolidation of a sole strategic political-military leadership that will guarantee victory, thus permitting the achievement of the popular triumph."

As they displayed some of these documents, the Armed Forces spokesmen said that in a more recent report the FMLN leaders, particularly Shafick Handal, expressed opinions on an evaluation of the war situation in the country and admitted that the guerrillas have suffered failures due to lack of leadership. They also admit that they failed in their attempts to counteract the elections, and they insist on holding more constant meetings to unify actions. In an exchange of letters between R. Roca and Simon Shafick Handal they note that the FMLN command has been working to reverse a plan by the Sandinists to definitely cut logistics, and they express fear that Nicaragua is making pacts with the United States. The Armed Forces' sources said that a note from Simon suggests that they "speak with Fidel to seek definition and to know what to expect in the future."

The Armed Forces sources added that in other overall analyses, the FMLN Command expressed concern over the Contadora actions and speaks of new strategies to counteract that process with Nicaragua's aid. They also analyze the political situation in each Central American country and recommended how to take advantage of those situations in favor of the armed struggle in El Salvador. Other reports include directives on the work being carried out by the FMLN-FDR in the United States, and they propose future acitons, bearing in mind each decision made by President Reagan.

The Armed Forces spokesmen said that in other documents confiscated from Nidia Diaz "the general lines of the FMLN's foreign policy are defined." These include "the negotiated political solution of the conflict through direct dialogue without conditions," "obtaining recognition of the FMLN as a belligerent force," "actions to obtain international commitments that will permit it to participate in forums and organizations as a representative force," and "promotion of a dialogue with the United States and the seeking of mediators."

COPREFA OFFICIAL ON DEMONSTRATION, ISSS INCIDENT

PA060249 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Interview with Major Armando Aviles, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, by an unidentified Radio Cadena YSU reporter in El Salvador on 4 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We have information this afternoon from Coprefa chief Major Armando Aviles. We will immediately question him concerning the demonstration this afternoon by various union organizations in the streets of San Salvador. What is Coprefa's viewpoint concerning these demonstrations?

[Aviles] We thank you for this opportunity to state Coprefa's viewpoint. First, I would like to state that everyone is fully aware that the country currently faces a state of siege. The state of siege itself clearly sets limitations for all Salvadorans. We must abide by certain laws that are enforced under these circumstances. For example, we have the incident at the Social Security Institute [ISSS]. The Armed Forces did not act capriciously when its forces entered the premises and evicted the union members; they were simply abiding by a mandate that makes the public security corps our country's auxiliary justice organization. This includes the National Police, the Treasury Police, and the National Guard. We would like to ask the Salvadoran people to clearly establish the difference between the Army and a public security corps. Army plus public security corps equals Armed Forces. Regarding this case and the handling of judicial problems, I repeat that the public security corps acts as an auxiliary justice organization in our country.

Referring to the different demonstrations being organized these days, I can assert that the laws establishing a state of siege are quite clear.

The Armed Forces, through the public security corps, will remain attentive to any disturbances. You must bear in mind that this is a problem that is causing a negative attitude among the civilian population. The Armed Forces are only obeying orders issued by the government and abiding by the laws stated in the political Constitution of El Salvador. That is why we ask the Salvadoran citizenry to trust the Armed Forces. They should not be misguided by speculations, rumors, and falsehoods spread by organizations that have infiltrated the unions to generate a completely negative attitude for the good Salvadorans, the civilian population that wants to work in peace.

Let us review the ISSS case. They state that there were several deaths, but this is completely false. The only ones who died during the ISSS incident on Sunday were members of the public security corps. Unfortunately, due to a deplorable confusion, an accident, within the ISSS installations, four National Police officers died. We deplore this incident. However, we are also sincere and admit our mistakes; therefore, we hereby ask the Salvadoran citizenry not to be misled by false accusations.

There are also rumors that a woman called Marta Arely Ramirez died as a result of the military operation at the ISSS. The Armed Forces were held responsible for this but we tell the Salvadoran people that this is completely false. Today, Coprefa will publish a medical note from the ISSS signed by Doctor Jorge Bustamante that will clearly establish the real cause of her death.

We are clearly aware that the Armed Forces are trying to win the war day by day based on the professionalism that currently characterizes our forces. That is all I can tell you for now; the civilian population should trust the Armed Forces because we remain on alert and vigilant, watching for any disturbance that may arise. We also wish to clearly state that all Armed Forces actions are not the product of a whim, but of norms established by supreme government authorities and stated in the Constitution. Therefore, I again thank YSU for the opportunity to address its Salvadoran listeners. I ask them again to trust the Armed Forces because we are here to abide by the laws and fulfill our constitutional duties. Thank you.

[Reporter] Another question, Major. If the demonstrators move through the streets of San Salvador in a peaceful way and do not disturb the peace, will the Armed Forces remain on alert?

[Aviles] The Armed Forces always remain on alert in regard to every movement or event taking place in the country. You will remember that peaceful situations generate peaceful actions. If a violent situation arises, the Armed Forces must defend the country's integrity and sovereignty, watching and safeguarding the good Salvadorans' tranquillity.

COPREFA REPORTS RECENT CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA060111 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, [Coprefa], no date or place given; read by unidentified Coprefa official -- recorded]

[Text] Six terrorists were killed yesterday when they clashed with military members in different sectors of the country. Four terrorists were killed when they clashed with a company of the Jucuaran Battalion, which is part of the 6th Infantry Brigade of Usulutan Department, around Joya Ancha canton, Santa Elena jurisdiction, Usulutan Department.

The Army reported three wounded.

In addition, two extremists were killed during the clashes that took place between the rebels and 1st Infantry Brigade troops near Santa Barbara canton, Apopa juristiction, near the capital. The military forces reported no casualties on their side.

The terrorist Merminz Rarquex Romero, alias Maria, turned herself in to members of the 4th Military Detachment, headquaretered in Morazan Department. She was member of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]. The former terrorist brought no weapons with her. Furthermore, the terrorist Jorge Alberto Hernandez Caballero turned himself in to members of the National Guard, headquartered in San Miguel. The two former terrorists both asserted that they were tired of belonging to terrorists groups.

Also, during the FMLN extremists' campaign against the private and public transportation, the terrorist delinquents set fire to a bus covering Route 117 and a private truck with license plate No 69929, near km 19 and 20 of the Northern Highway, Apopa jurisdiction. This is another example of the terrorist groups' criminal and repressive actions against the Salvadoran people.

GUERRILLAS CAUSE DESTRUCTION, KIDNAP MAYOR

PA052152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador -- Leftist guerrillas reported today that the destruction of the municipal mayoral offices of Chirilagua and Lolotique and the capture of the mayor of the latter town are actions to show repudiation of the Social Security Institute incident.

They said that the measure was taken to protest the incident, which has reported at the national and international levels. The guerrillas claim that the traffic paralyzation and the blowing up of pylons this morning in Usulutan Department were carried out for the same reason, because the people must prepare for the upcoming campaigns in the country, especially those against the power and transportation systems.

The Salvadoran Peasant Federation reported the kidnapping of the president of the Federation of Cooperative Associations of Agricultural-Livestock Production, Lolotique,RL [Responsabilidad Limitada, legal term used by cooperatives to specify that a cooperative is only responsible up to the amount of its founding capital. They reported that Francisco Israel Diaz was kidnapped on Sunday, 2 June, by armed men who identified themselves as FMLN members. They added that the man is mayor of Lolotique municipality, San Miguel Department, and asked his captors to free him as soon as possible for the sake of his relatives and companeros.

According to military reports, FMLN guerrillas destroyed a private vehicle this morning on the Northern Trunk Highway, Chalatenango Department. The action was carried out by leftists near km 40 on that northern highway. With this attack, FMLN guerrillas have set afire three vehicles in the past 48 hours before the paralyzation decreed via the clandestine broadcasts last night and scheduled to begin tomorrow, Thursday.

The extremists said that they have told their combatants to ensure enforcement of this order and to destroy any vehicle that fails to comply with traffic orders effective tomorrow.

Army units were deployed today to prevent the ban.

NEW GROUP ANNOUNCES 'JUSTICE-SEEKING' GOALS

PA050219 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Jun 85 p 32

[Text] A clandestine group, which identified itself as "22 February," says it has started to operate in San Salvador but is not part of the FMLN; instead, it is "a justice-seeking group that will immediately retaliate for all the actions against our people."

This newspaper was informed by an anonymous caller who said the name "22 February" is taken from the date in 1983 when several Indian peasants died in Las Hojas canton, San Antonio del Monte, Sonsonate Department. This was published at large, and a trial is pending in a court. "We have taken the blood of those victims to avenge all the repressive actions against the people. Hence, on Sunday we placed some bombs at several military officers' houses in Miramonte and Atlacatl neighborhoods," said the caller.

The "22 February" group described itself as a "justice-seeking commando group" that will avenge all the violations against the Salvadoran people, such as the mistreatment of the Social Security Hospital personnel on Sunday morning, the caller explained. The group also announced that if there are many repressive actions this afternoon against the workers who announced their peaceful demonstration, there will be an immediate retaliation "against the war criminals."

RADIO VENCEREMOS TERMS WORKERS' MARCH SUCCESS

PA051649 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Thousands of workers took over San Salvador's streets today, 4 June. Despite the Duarte government's threats through the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] and heavy rain, thousands of brother workers of various unions marched through the capital's streets this afternoon to demand that the Christian Democratic dictatorship immediately release union leaders Guillermo Rojas and Jorge Albeno.

On Monday night the Duarte government unleashed a campaign of intimidation through warnings and communiques by Coprefa in a useless attempt to prevent the workers' mobilization. This morning there was an unusual movement of the repressive forces. In the morning the workers made known their irrevocable decision to hold the demonstration, despite the Duarte dictatorship's threats.

At 1520 the workers of the unions of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute [ISSS], National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA], banks, transportation, the sugar refinery, teachers, and various private and public enterprises began to mobilize from various areas of the city. The march was also attended by the students organized in the General Association of Salvadoran University Students, AGEUS, and the ever-present members of the Salvadoran Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Disappeared Persons.

In the rain, the workers chanted slogans about the solidarity and unity of the working class and the situation of repression and exploitation under the Christian Democratic dictatorship. The workers marched to the building of the so-called Legislative Assembly where they made their demands known. Their main demand is the immediate release of ISSS union leaders Guillermo Rojas and Jorge Albeno. The workers demanded a halt to the repression, release of political prisoners, wage increases, a sufficient budget for the university, dismissal of corrupt and repressive officials, and respect for human rights.

Using the dirtiest tricks, the dictatorship tried to prevent the mobilization. The Coprefa threats were constantly repeated. The workers were waging a battle for the dignity of the working class and for the respect of workers' rights. The Duarte government showed its weapons: rifles, tanks, cannons, and slander. The working class showed its weapons: organization, unity, solidarity, and the determination to fight for their just rights. The workers won on Tuesday. The Christian Democratic dictatorship must know that no matter how many helicopters it has, it cannot humiliate or force to its knees a united and aware working class that has won with the blood of 50,000 martyrs the right to struggle and to achieve their rights. No worker, no union is alone in its struggle. All the people, all the working class are united. On 4 June the working class showed that its unity and organization are indestructible and invincible.

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS DISRUPTION OF EASTERN REGION

PA051548 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Attention, pay attention to this report by Radio Venceremos, voice of the workers, peasants, and guerrillas. The Duartist local power in the country's eastern region has been practically dismantled. Seventy-six percent [as heard] of the Duarte government's mayors offices in the eastern region have been dismantled.

We report that a local representative of the Duarte regime, the mayor of Lolotique in San Miguel Department, has been captured. The buildings housing the mayors' offices in Lolotique and Chirilagua have also been sabotaged. In this way the local power in El Salvador's four eastern departments has been practically dismantled. We have prevented the existence of a local Duarte government in 76 eastern municipalities where we exercise control or where the Army is incapable of guaranteeing it. Of 86 eastern region municipalities, there is no local power in 76 of them to support the forced recruitment actions, repression, and abuses against the civilian population as established in the U.S. counterinsurgency plan that the Christian Democratic dictatorship is promoting.

GUATEMALA

PARTY SPOKESMEN REACT TO ELECTORAL LAW

PA052359 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The spokesmen of various political parties today issued reaction statements to the specific electoral law that the government has promulgated to regulate the upcoming November elections. One of the subjects that caught their attention was the age requirement for presidential candidates under the electoral law, which does not match the minimum age of 40 established in the Guatemalan constitution. Constituent Assembly leader Ramiro de Leon Carpio made the following remark on that issue:

[Begin recording] By oversight or mistake, the specific electoral law for the 30 November general elections failed to specify the age requirement of presidential candidates required by the constitution. However, the disparity is irrevelant, taken that the constitution has not yet entered into force, meaning that any citizen in good standing who is 18 years of age is able to run for that office. However, after being elected, a citizen would be unable to assume the presidency unless he meets the age requirement clearly established in the constitution. Therefore, this article must be modified, and if it is not, it must remain clear that the constitution will prevail at the moment of taking office. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Alberto Antoniotti, public relations director of the National Liberation Movement [MLN], praised the electoral law issued by the government.

[Begin recording] We hope the elections will be free. The law does not guarantee free elections because if the people do not want free elections no electoral law or constitution will ensure that they are free. The law has positive aspects, including the provision establishing that the ballot-receiving boards will be located in the capitals of the departments. This will provide better control over the election. Also, we approve of the certificate that each local electoral board will issue immediately after the vote count and present to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the mode of transportation of the ballot boxes, and the way the ballots will be printed. [end recording]

Union of the National Center [UCN] Secretary General Ramiro de Leon Carpio said that the new electoral law has several gaps that may have resulted from neglecting to include in the law suggestions by several members of the Constituent Assembly. He cited the following example:

[Begin recording] In the case of municipalities, we had suggested that immediately after a mayor is elected, he should name at least one half of his accompanying council, with the rest to be named in the traditional fashion. However, this idea was not included in the law and this will restrict the new mayor's chance of exercising real leadership in his community instead of ruling with a council that will be antagonistic to him, as has formerly been the case. [end recording]

For his part, MLN spokesman Alberto Antoniotti spoke about electoral propaganda. He said that the UCN and its candidate Jorge Carpio Nicolle are imitating the Democratic Socialist Party's campaign style.

[Begin recording] A new party has appeared on the scene. It is another of those affiliates of the internationalist parties, the one with the little flower as a symbol, the Socialist Party, I believe is its name. They are plastering the city's lamp posts and bridges and the outer walls of many buildings. Then Carpio Nicolle, who usually uses his millions to imitate any publicity ploy he believes will work, has begun to plaster his so-called new face on all the lamp posts, city walls, and bridges, to the detriment of the city's appearance. His posters read that we live in a dilapidated city. Well, that is really demagogic, because the city engineer is trying to improve the city's flooding problems and Carpio Nicolle is making it dirty. Mr Lee, with the backing of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, should summon the leaders of the political parties as he did once before and ask them to do something about this problem. [end recording]

PEACE COMMISSION MEMBER KILLED, ASSAILANTS FLEE

PA052259 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The murder of Guatemalan Peace Commission member Edgard Leiva Santos, a professor and official at San Carlos University, has caused sharp reactions in the community. The victim was the state university's representative before the monetary board.

Armed individuals intercepted Leiva Santos as he arrived at the university's School of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnology shortly after 0700 this morning and shot him at close range.

He died several hours later in a private hospital in Guatemala City's Zone 10 after being rushed there in a fire truck. The culprits fled in a yellow car parked several meters from the scene of the crime. Leiva Santos died several minutes after his arrival in the hospital's emergency room. The resident court officer ordered that his body be transferred to the city morgue.

The Guatemalan Peace Commision, founded last year to promote reconciliation in the country, has issued a strong statement condemning this tragic development. It stated that violent actions such as the one that now casts the Guatemalan community into mourning cannot resolve conflicting ideologies or interests. The Commission added that although it ignores the motive of the crime, it must point out that such developments further deteriorate Guatemala's image in the eyes of the world. After issuing a call for national awareness, the Guatemalan Peace Commission urged all Guatemalans to meditate on the need to substitute dialogue for weapons and law for violence, and to strive for our reunification with solidarity and humanity, values that are indispensable for the survival of organized societies.

Edgar Leiva Santos served as secretary general of the San Carlos University and president of the Association of Veterinarins and Zootechnologists. He was currently serving as the general administrative director of the state university.

This afternoon San Carlos University issued a strong statement condemning what it described as an abominable murder and urged the authorities to thoroughly investigate the crime and punish those responsible. The monetary board and the Bank of Guatemala issued a joint communique protesting the repudiable action. Meanwhile, National Police spokesman Mario Ramirez reported that composite sketches of the culprits are being drawn.

HONDURAS

WEAPONS FOR NICARAGUAN CONTRAS ARRIVE AT PORT

PA060012 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2313 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 5 Jun (REUTER) -- A cargo of weapons that was unloaded today in a Honduran port will allow the Nicaraguan rebels to prepare a new offensive against the Sandinist government in Managua, according to rebel sources.

Sources close to the rebels said that the cargo boat Erria anchored at Puerto Cortes on the Atlantic coast of Honduras, 185 km northwest of Tegucigalpa, carrying in its hold AK-47 Soviet-made rifles, FRG-made G-3 assault rifles, U.S.-made M-60 machine guns, mortars, and cannons to fire antiaircraft rockets. Port officials said that the Erria arrived on Sunday, but did not disclose its registry, port of origin, or the type of cargo. However, a Honduran military official said that the monthly shipments of weapons to the rebels, who are supported by the United States, was unloaded at the port.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which has 12,000 members, has stated that it currently receives most of its weapons from friendly nations and private organizations, some of them in the United States. However, Nicaragua has denounced the fact that most of the weapons are left behind by the U.S. forces that have been participating in joint military maneuvers for the past 2 years with Honduras, Washington's closest ally in Central America.

According to rebel sources, the shipment of weapons is enough to keep its forces on the battlefield for 3 months, and coincides with a strong Sandinist offensive to expel the rebels from Nicaragua.

CANDIDATE REINA BLAMES POLITICAL CRISIS ON SUAZO

PA052204 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 31 May 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Honduran presidential candidate Carlos Roberto Reina harshly criticized President Roberto Suazo Cordova, calling him "reluctant to participate in a dialogue, a person who chose to travel to the United States when the political crisis was at its peak."

As leader of the Liberal Democratic Revolutionary Movement, M-LIDER, Reina was invited by the Honduran-American Chamber of Commerce to lecture on "The Development of Honduras' Political Crisis." For several minutes, Reina talked about President Suazo Cordova's personality, and held him largely responsible for the political crisis, "since he never attended any meetings to seek a solution to the problem in which the three branches of government came to be at odds."

"Our president's attitude proved that the policies of U.S. President Ronald Reagan toward Central America are more important to him than solving the crisis in Honduras, since Suazo left for the United States in the middle of the crisis, taking with him the Honduran Armed Forces chief," the Liberal leader stated.

Reina added that Suazo Cordova's personality contributed to making the crisis even more insoluble since "he was brought to power by the Liberal Party, but has a conservative mentality because he grew up under the wing of Tiburcio Carias Andino" [former Honduran president].

The well-known politician stated that the constant elements in our country's convulsed history have been the control of power as a means to illegal wealth and the tendency for government to perpetuate itself in power. Reina stated: Throughout Honduras' history 19 constitutions of the Republic have been disregarded and for us, the coup d'etat has turned into an insitution.

"There are many people who cling to the banner of constitutionality during a de facto government, and yet when there is a constitutional government, they plea for an overthrow and a de facto government", Reina added.

The Liberal leader also commented on the first years of Suazo Cordova's government, a period during which 126 persons disappeared and their whereabouts remain unknown.

According to Reina, Suazo Cordova has the Armed Forces report on missing persons, and regretted that the president will shortly leave office without revealing the contents of that document.

Later, Reina stated that Honduras' foreign policy has been greatly submissive to U.S. interests, and that during the Suazo Cordova mandate the country's dignity has sunk to its lowest level, "since he proposed to turn us into a protectorate."

To conclude, Reina was optimistic about the system that will be employed during the upcoming general elections because "for the first time, the Honduran people will freely elect their candidates and their president."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES PERUVIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

PA050413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega sent a congratulatory message to Peru's Alan Garcia today upon his confirmation as president-elect of Peru. President Ortega said that he is confident that Garcia's government will join the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

In the presidential note, Commander Ortega said that Nicaragua is sure that in the view of the grave crisis and the great problems of our nations, the Peruvian Government will adopt a leadership position based on a true attempt at Latin American solidarity and unity. The Nicaraguan president also indicated that Alan Garcia is taking office at a time of deep crisis in the region when our inalienable right to political and economic independence is threatened as a result of the disrespect for international law and the inequalities between rich and poor countries.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS BOMBING OF LA PENCA

PA051347 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Defense Ministry has reported that the Sandinist Air Force [FAS] bombed a counterrevolutionary operations base at a place known as La Penca, in southern Nicaragua, on the San Juan River basin, on the border with Costa Rica. It added that FAS planes bombed an 800-meter long airstrip and installations making up La Penca base used by the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, [ARDE], as a logistics base to launch its aggressive plans against our country. Yesterday's bombings are within the framework of military actions carried out by the Sandinist People's Army in southern Nicaragua in the past few days. These actions were also noted by President Daniel Ortega.

Communique Released

PA052222 Managua NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 June 85 p 1, 8

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry Public Relations Office dated 4 June]

[Text] As part of the routine activities carried out by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in southern Nicaragua, Sandinist Air Force [FAS] once again dealt a harsh blow on 4 June 1985 against a counterrevolutionary operations base located in our territory on the banks of the San Juan River in the area known as La Penca, 20 km southeast of El Castillo.

Our FAS planes bombed a landing strip, which measured approximately 800 meters long, and installations of the La Penca base which the counterrevolutionary organization, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] uses as a logistics base in order to carry out its plans of aggression against our territory.

Managua, 4 June 1985

[Signed] Public Relations Office of the Defense Ministry

EPS KILLS 8 ARDE CONTRAS IN 5TH MILITARY REGION

PA041935 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] A report from Chontales in the 5th Region states that eight counterrevolutionaries were killed and a large amount of military supplies was seized as a result of a blow inflicted by the Sandinist troops on the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] criminals. The battle with the mercenary forces took place yesterday between the towns of El Almendro and (Villa Alvarez), south of Nueva Guinea. Denis Ruiz, our correspondent in the 5th Region, gives us more details:

[Begin recording] Eight counterrevolutionaries were killed and six rifles and a large amount of military supplies seized as a result of the hard blow inflicted by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] on the ARDE mercenaries yesterday between El Almendro and (Villa Alvarez), south of Nueva Guinea, sources of the EPS 5th Military Region reported. The battle took place in the afternoon [3 June] 15 km southwest of El Almendro. The counterrevolutionaries fled to the mountains south of the San Juan River. They were pursued by the EPS troops in their efforts to totally destroy these criminal forces that cause panic and terror and commit crimes among the peasants of the southern region of central Zelaya. [end recording]

REYES RETURNS FROM SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

PA302133 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the Nicaraguan Presidency, described his tour of several Latin American countries as extremely positive. He said that the condemnation of the U.S. economic blockade against Nicaragua was unanimous in those countries. Companero Reyes and Mario Duarte, director of the South America Department of the Foreign Ministry, returned to Managua yesterday after having visited Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, and Uruguay.

The political and diplomatic visit by Reyes and Duarte achieved positive results in the economic sector since Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Jose Sarney of Brazil, and Alan Garcia [as heard] of Peru expressed their decision to support Nicaragua in the purchase of supplies, spare parts, and other needs. [passage indistinct]

RAMIREZ SAYS VISIT TO NETHERLANDS 'POSITIVE'

PA060047 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] We found a general consensus in the Netherlands in favor of our positions regarding Central America; thus, we consider that our visit to that country was positive, Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado said in evaluating his meeting with government and political leaders in that European country, where he will conclude a 3-day visit today.

Ramirez met yesterday with the Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Netherlands parliament, where he discussed the Central American situation in general, and the Nicaraguan situation in particular.

This afternoon, the Sandinist leader will travel to Greece, where he will meet with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

Yesterday, Nicaragua and the Netherlands signed a $3-million cooperation agreement for the purchase of pharmaceutical and agricultural production components and for the improvement of Nicaraguan ports. Deputy Foreign Cooperation Minister Pedro Antonio Blandon signed the protocol with the Netherlands Investments Bank for Cooperation on behalf of Nicaragua. Blandon is part of the delegation headed by Vice President Ramirez Mercado that is currently touring several West European countries.

NORWEGIAN ECONOMIC AID DOUBLED FOR 1985

PA060331 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Oslo -- Based on a decision by the Norwegian parliament, economic aid to Nicaragua will be doubled this year from 10 million kroner to 20 million kroner. This decision was preceded by a tour of Nicaragua by the Parliamentary Commission for Aid to Nations and a successful campaign by progressive Norwegian organizations, which actively joined the international movement of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

Thorvald Stoltenberg, official representative of Socialist International in Nicaragua, issued an invitation to the FSLN to attend the meeting of Nordic countries youth during a meeting held with Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission. The social democratic organization of Nordic countries will meet near Oslo, Norway, from 24-28 June. The Socialist International representative in Nicaragua is a former defense minister of Norway.

$11-MILLION AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

PA060333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Canada's support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts was reiterated by Monique Vezina, Canadian minister for external relations, who is also in charge of international cooperation, following the signing of a Canada-Nicaragua cooperation agreement for $11 million for the purchase of Canadian equipment that will be used in the second phase of the Momotombo geothermal and hydroelectric project. Mrs Vezina asserted her pleasure and satisfaction over being able to offer financial assistance to the Nicaraguan Government and people.

The Canadian minister will remain in the country 2 days, during which she will meet with President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock, Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, and representatives of other political and religious sectors.

COLUMNIST REACTS TO VARGAS LLOSA ARTICLE

PA052235 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 May 85 p 2

[Article by Enrique Bolanos Geller: "The Vargas Llosa Article Does Not Reflect the True National Tragedy"]

[Text] The newspaper LA PRENSA has invited me to present my viewpoints on the article by Mario Vargas Llosa entitled "Nicaragua at the Crossroads," which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I agreed to do this.

I am sorry I have not had the pleasure of meeting Mario, since he visited Nicaragua while I was out of town.

Perhaps I will meet him some other time, and I regret I missed the opportunity to talk some sense into Mario so that his article would have reflected the truth about Nicaragua, the real situation of the Nicaraguans, who are trying desperately to prevent the Sandinists from dragging us into Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism. That should have been his main topic...and he should have proclaimed to the world our national anguish.

In putting my thoughts in order so I could write this commentary, I recalled that I had already read on 30 April this article by Vargas Llosa -- the English-language article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE (Sunday magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES which asked Vargas Llosa to write this article) -- and that article had left me with a sensation of deceit, that nothing important has ever happened in Nicaragua, that what is happening in Nicaragua is just a neighborhood squabble, and that we Nicaraguans must resign ourselves to a totalitarian regime that is promoting moderation.

I felt that his article was entertaining and I could imagine his rich prose in Spanish. However, I also felt Mario was misleading his readers, especially those who keep their NEW YORK TIMES next to their Bibles, about our dramatic efforts to stop the FSLN from consolidating its Marxist-Leninist totalitarian program in Nicaragua, which is being directed and financed by the world communist organization. Mario handled this subject with cold prose, as if it were an essay, and not with the feelings that should have guided a man who lived, if only for 1 month, a collective tragedy.

After reading the Spanish version, I understand now why this was my first impression. I still feel the same, but perhaps it would not have been so easy for me to understand it had I not read the English version first. I suppose, and this is reasonable, that Mario wrote his article in Spanish, which was published by LA PRENSA and RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO. This, however, differs from the version published by THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. The version for American readers, for whom Vargas Llosa's article is intended, begins like this: "Is Nicaragua a Marxist-Leninist state? Is it another Cuba or is it on its way to becoming one? In order to find answers to these questions, I went to the heart of the revolution."

As THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE presents it, he came, and this is not stated in the original Spanish version, to find these answers.

Naturally, these questions were answered for the American reader by none other than Vargas Llosa. The answer to the first question was no. The answer to the second question was: Do not worry, Nicaragua would rather become another Mexico.

In addition, these questions were answered in this manner by a rightist, because THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE has been careful to also reposition Llosa's paragraph saying that reportedly "he has been famous for his rightist ideas." This paragraph was placed second in the article, or immediately after the opening questions. In this way, a greater impact is achieved. With the rearrangement of this paragraph and other paragraphs and sentences, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE directs the reader to seek in Vargas Llosa's article the answer to these very important opening questions. Experts would say this is a master typesetting technique.

In his article, Vargas Llosa admits this impact on the American public by saying: "The two sides, the Sandinist regime and its adversaries, know that the destiny of Sandinism is at stake, not only in the country but also abroad, particularly in the United States."

I do not deny that in his original Spanish version, Mario asks the very same two questions with which THE NEW YORK TIMES magazine begins its version. Vargas Llosa asks these questions when he tells us about civic opposition and the contras, but nowhere in his original version does he tell us: "In order to find answers to these questions, I went to the heart of the revolution." He tells us only that he came to Nicaragua "to write this article," that is, to narrate events, to tell readers about what he observed. For this reason, in his original Spanish version, he begins his article with the subhead "The Labyrinth," and continues discussing the damage caused by the 1972 earthquake.

He describes a Managua without addresses where "I could never by myself find the addresses given to me. Similarly, I say, Mario could not see the real drama and tragedy or the real and dangerous crossroads of Nicaragua, where the decisive battle for Latin America is being waged.

Unfortunately for Vargas Llosa, the word of now Cardinal Obando was worth the same as that of Father Uriel Molina. Vargas Llosa was impressed by "Obando's firm commitment to the Indians" and for the fact that "unlike his adversaries, Obando does not boast of being an intellectual." Perhaps this is the reason Vargas Llosa does not want to believe Obando, who discovered and described for him "the real truth," as we say in Nicaragua.

Msgr Obando told him: "The regime is not totalitarian yet, but there are growing signs that it is moving in that direction.... We favor reforms and oppose the great economic gaps between the poor and the rich. But social justice is one thing and it is quite another to fill the country with hate by preaching the class struggle and the war to the death between capitalists and workers. Commander Humberto Ortega has said that the FSLN cannot exist apart from Marxism. Commander Bayardo Arce assured the Socialist -- Marxist and pro-Soviet -- Party that his objectives and those of Sandinism are one and the same. Regarding education, they want the schools to give a materialistic education because, according to them, the important thing is not education, but Marxist indoctrination."

It could not be clearer. Cardinal Obando told him all this. Apparently, however, Mario was more impressed by the devotion shown by the simple people, who believe in the Virgin of Coapa, and Cardinal Obando's lack of intellectual boasting as opposed to the Sandinist church that is, according to him, much more intellectualized than the hierarchical church.

Vargas Llosa admits, however, that "it is the Catholic Church, farmers, and industrialists who are waging a more effective struggle to prevent the completion of a Marxist-Leninist program in Nicaragua.... These farmers and industrialists form the Higher Council of Private Enterprise. He admits that "the church as been an important check against the regime's totalitarian temptation, almost more than the economic crisis and pressure from abroad."

For this reason, it is surprising that this struggle of Nicaraguans, this intense drama that we Nicaraguans live through in a desperate effort to prevent Sandinism, assisted by international communism, from consolidating its Marxist-Leninist totalitarian program has not sensitized the notable writer into recognizing this stragedy and making it the central theme in his article.

With this magnificent prose, he should have concluded his article with words of encourageagement for us. He should have told us not to lose hope in our struggle. He should have proclaimed this national distress.

Quite the contrary, he told us: Resign yourselves and do your best in a totalitarian regime that has already promised me, none other than me, Mario Vargas Llosa, that it will become moderate. Managua, 27 May 1985

PASTORA SAYS U.S. TRYING 'TO DESTROY' HIM

PA301651 Paris AFP in Spanish 1313 GMT 30 May 85

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Excerpts] Venado Base, Nicaragua, 30 May (AFP) -- Convinced that Nicaragua does not need Russian tanks, that the Sandinists should not have "bared their fangs" with the spectacular military parade commemorating the first anniversary of the revolution, and very critical of certain leaders' attitudes, Pastora moves and speaks unceasingly as night falls over the San Juan River basin.

Pastora is convinced that he is the solution for Nicaragua: According to him, neither the currently ruling Sandinists nor the old Somozists who head the struggle in northern Nicaragua from bases in Honduras offer an acceptable solution. He also criticized the United States: "It has never done anything to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua," he emphasized. "The United States has exerted pressure on them (the Sandinists) to negotiate, but the U.S. Government cannot believe that 7,000 men in the north and another 7,000 men in the south can overthrow the Managua government. They used us as instruments of pressure, just as they used the mines they placed in Nicaraguan ports, the Piranha boats, the aircraft carriers, and the battleships they sent to the area. However, the Americans have done nothing to oust the Sandinists. I think that the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua negotiated their strategic differences in (the Mexican port of) Manzanillo: no airstrips for MIGS, no Soviet rockets, and no bases for submarines in Nicaragua. The agreement was: the Sandinists keep out of El Salvador and the Americans keep out of Nicaragua," Pastora noted.

According to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] leader, as a result of this agreement, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), operating in northern Nicaragua, retreated to Honduras and suspended the struggle.

Pastora stressed that he is not willing to put down weapons. For this reason, the Americans "have decided to destroy me militarily."

"Last year I did not receive a single dollar or rifle from any government," he maintained. "I already owe more that $1 million. If I had help I would have Managua surrounded."

MANAGUA REPORTS PASTORA DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

PA011541 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Counterrevolutionary leader Eden Pastora left the banks of the Rio Coco terrified, and was preparing to leave this afternoon for the United States after losing tens of men in fierce fighting with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. A wire dispatch datelined San Jose indicates that one can observe from the Nicaraguan side the buzzards hovering over the sector of Chamorrito where the counterrevolutionaries had concentrated recently.

Pastora's men were surprised in four redoubts a few kilometers from the border points of El Castillo, Rama, Tanga, and El Diamante.

The counterrevolutionaries of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance have been dealt severe blows by EPS troops. Reports from San Jose refer to the disbanding of the counterrevolutionaries and subsequent delivery to Costa Rican authorities of their weapons and the surrender of some counterrevolutionaries.

FDN ANNOUNCES URBAN GUERRILLA OFFENSIVE

PA042023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Jun 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] announced today that it will soon unleash a sabotage offensive in Nicaraguan urban zones of great importance for the economic sustenance of the Sandino-communist regime."

"Those cells will soon begin action with great firepower and good tactical deployment," the rebel station added, "and on some occasions our rural commandos will support the operations of the urban guerrillas."

Radio 15 September also reported "heavy battles" in Nueva Segovia, Esteli, Jinotega, Matagalpa, Chinandega, Zelaya, Boaco, and Chontales Departments. The rebels stated that on 1 June combined forces of the Diriangen Regional Command inflicted more than 30 casualties on the Sandinist Army just 20 km from the city of Jinotega and approximately 170 km north of Managua. Radio 15 September also stressed that in the place known as El Guapinol they destroyed two Soviet-made troop transportation trucks, a high-tension tower, and 1,000 meters of power lines. According to the clandestine station, "that action is very significant because it was carried out in Somotillo, Chinandega Department, in front of the Abel Quintero Rios military training school and in front of a Sandinist garrison on the banks of the Gallo River."

The station also stressed the battles waged in May in which, according to its statistics, the Sandinist Army suffered 2,365 casualties in 165 different actions. In indicates that 24 officers were killed, 126 vehicles were destroyed, and 74 deserters joined the anti-Sandinist ranks.

The station issued a call to all drivers of civilian vehicles traveling in areas where the FDN task forces operate in southern, central, and northern Nicaragua to refrain from transporting soldiers or militiamen of the Sandinist Army. "Any vehicle that transports armed individuals will be considered a target by the FDN commandos, so we ask the Sandinists to refrain from using civilian drivers and vehicles for transportation so that they will not bring more grief to the Nicaraguan families," Radio 15 September warned.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS AID -- National Ports Enterprise Director Cesar Delgadillo has returned from a trip to Europe where he met with government authorities in the Netherlands, Spain, the GDR, and the FRG. Delgadillo announced that the Netherlands has offered to continue its economic and technical assistance in the ports area for a total of $40 million for the period 1986-88. Since 1980 the Netherlands has given Nicaragua aid of $30 million, in addition to $50 million for agricultural and health programs. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO VISITS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

FL060038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] At approximately 1635 this afternoon, just as many of those present had given up hope that he would come, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro arrived at the Palace of Conventions, where the conference on the situation of women in today's Latin American and Caribbean countries has been meeting since 3 June. Fidel has been present each day of the meeting and has expressed his interest in the work of the more than 200 delegates from 24 countries, who are attending the event.

At the same time this reporter was writing this story, the Cuban leader was talking with the delegates who were discussing the issue of the integration of women into the political reality of the continent in their respective countries. The committees end their work today. Tomorrow the delegates will tour organizations of the Federation of Cuban Women in Havana. They will eat lunch in Lenin Park and tomorrow night they will participate in a cultural activity.

CASTRO CABLES EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON AFRICA DAY

NC301518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the following congratulatory cable from Fidel Castro, chairman of Cuba's Council of State and Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Africa Day and the 22d anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of African Unity [OAU]:

On behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba, I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to you and to the government and people of Egypt on the occasion of Africa Day and the 22d anniversary of the establishment of the OAU. On this occasion, I am happy to inform you of our renewed solidarity with the people of Namibia, who are fighting to regain their independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative, and with the people of South Africa, who are fighting against the apartheid regime.

I would also like to tell you that we support the efforts being made by African states to overcome the economic difficulties left behind by imperialism. The international economic crisis is the result of foreign debts and the drought, which has effected many parts of Africa.

MALMIERCA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CONTADOR

FL051228 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Caracas -- Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca asserted Cuba's support of the Contadora Group in the search for a just and permanent solution to the Central American situation. Malmierca arrived in Venezuela last night on an unofficial visit to participate in the International Symposium for Education on Peace, where he will discuss peace security, one of the symposium's themes. Several international representatives will also participate in the symposium.

FLEXIBLE TERMS IN DEBT REPAYMENT REQUESTED

FL051204 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Cuba has asked the Western banks and governments for more flexible terms in the repayment of its foreign debt. The Cuban Government (?is following) the same conditions as other Latin American countries.

Cuba has a comparatively small foreign debt in comparison with these countries since it trades primarily with socialist lands. Cuba has $3.4 billion in foreign debts to the West and has to repay $260 million this year. In recent years trade between Cuba and the West has declined somewhat; however, the latest 5-year plan calls for a revival of economic relations between Cuba and the West.

CABRISAS MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

FL032352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] In Moscow, Nikolay Martynov, vice president of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, has received Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas. The Cuban minister also met with Yevgeniy Sizenko, Soviet minister of the meat and dairy industry.

Beginning tomorrow, Cabrisas will chair Cuba's delegation to the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade.

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

FL041220 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1101 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The 48th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy has concluded with the signing of a protocol by all delegation heads. The meeting was held in Havana City between 28-31 May. The participants included representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, FRG, Poland, Romania, USSR, CSSR, Yugoslavia, and Cuba.

Issues Communique

FL031236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The participants in a meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy have issued a communique opposing the arms race and favoring the elimination of war. A communique issued at the end of the meeting says the successful cooperation between CEMA member states firmly serves the cause of peace.

Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission, said the assimilation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is without doubt one of the most important objectives the revolution has ever had.

The communique reports the approval of plans of the agreement [as heard] and of the cooperation program of CEMA member states in the fields of nuclear power plants nuclear heating plants.

Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat, and other Cuban leaders attended the ceremony at which the final protocol was signed by all delegation heads.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR, SRV, INDIA

Cooperation Agreement With USSR

FL060127 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Andronki Mel'konovich Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy of the USSR, and Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission, have signed a cooperation agreement, which deals with the peaceful use of the atom, and the construction of the Cunagua nuclear power plant.

Protocol With SRV

FL050135 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] A protocol on the talks held between Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of Cuban Atomic Energy Commission, and Nguyen Dinh Tu, Vietnamese minister of higher and vocational education, and director of that country's State Institute of Atomic Energy, was signed this afternoon. The document calls for the application of nuclear technology in different branches of the economy and other areas. This agreement represents one more step in the broadening of relations between the two countries.

Agreement With India

BK301418 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] India and Cuba have reached an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It provides for cooperation in the use of energy in medicine, deradiation of foodstuff, and physics. The agreement was signed in Havana by the visiting chairman of India's Nuclear Energy Commission, Dr Raja Ramanna, and the executive secretary of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission. This is Cuba's first such agreement with another nonaligned country.

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

FL311254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] In Havana, a bilateral cooperation agreement was signed between the Cuban and Polish Transportation Minstries. The document was signed by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo, and Janusz Kaminski, transportation ministers of the two respective countries.

Scientific and technical cooperation will include railway, bus, and air transportation as well as road engineering and construction. It will also encompass experimental and research work.

FRENCH MINISTER TOURS TRANSPORTATION CENTER

FL040112 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, has accompanied Mr Guy Lengagne on his visit to the Institute of Transportation Research.

The French minister received a detailed explanation on the purposes of the research center and the most important projects that are currently being carried out there, such as the elimination of pollution in our ports. Mr Lengagne and his party toured the installations.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS SRV COUNTERPART

FL032338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher education, has met in Havana with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The two officials discussed the ways and means to increase cooperation between Cuba and Vietnam in the field of higher education in different aspects, such as research and the exchange of scientific information.

ESQUIVEL RECEIVES ROMANIA'S ION CEAUSESCU

FL041152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] In Havana Antonio Esquivel, Central Committee member and vice president of the Council of Ministers, received Ion Ceausescu, minister state secretary and first vice chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee. Ion Ceausescu is visiting Cuba as the head of a Romanian delegation to reach agreement on coordination plans for the coming 5-year period.

BRAZIL CONSIDERS RESUMING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL302347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cuba and Brazil could reestablish relations next June, according to Brazilian reports received today. Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setuval said, shortly after noon on the largest television network, that it is evident that the reasons which justified the break of relations with Cuba are no longer present. Setuval said it is evident that Cuban Government actions are characterized by their support of the nonaligned principles. He added that at present, there is no political obstacle that would prevent the reestablishment of relations with Cuba, which has wide support in the Brazilian Congress, and that it is up to President Jose Sarney to decide.

Deputies Comment

FL051454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Two Brazilian deputies visiting Havana said they believe it is an urgent matter to resume diplomatic relations between their government and Cuba's.

Senator Alfredo Campos and Deputy Teodorico Ferraco, both members of the Brazilian ruling party, voiced their willingness to make every effort to step up efforts to resume relations. Campos is chairman of the Senate Civil Public Services Commission, and Ferraco is a member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Relations Commission.

The two Brazilian politicians will today end a visit which began last Sunday at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO SEEK EQUITY FOR REGION

FL052340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2216 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 4, CANA -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar left Trinidad and Tobago for New York today, saying he was conscious of the problems facing Caribbean countries and promising to tell the developed world about the desire of developing nations to have a more equitable deal. The UN head came here to formally declare open yesterday a ministerial meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), a UN-associated body.

Perez de Cuellar told reporters prior to his departure he had taken note of concerns raised by regional countries at the meeting here. I am very conscious of the difficulties of the Caribbean area, he said. I am as well conscious of how misleading the statistics are as far as your countries are concerned because apparently you have a GNP which is very high but some other elements are not taken into consideration.

The UN chief, on his first visit to the English-speaking Caribbean, also delivered a lecture here in memory of the late Trinidad and Tobago prime minister, Dr Eric Williams.

JAMAICA

SEAGA 'PRESSURED' AS STATE WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKES

FL052159 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 5, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga is under mounting pressure as several thousand state-paid employees continue pressing for big pay hikes government says the beleaguered economy cannot take.

Over the past week, the Seaga government has had to contend with a strike by teachers and one by mailmen over salaries. The teachers were demanding the government raise its pay offer from 10 per cent to 80. Nurses and civil servants have also rejected government's wage offer and major unions have started flexing for coming negotiations with the administration. The police, too, have warned that they will not accept the 10 per cent hike being put to public sector workers, and already this week, municipal employees nervous about their jobs demonstrated across the island.

And as if all this were not enough, Seaga is facing an increasingly confident and aggressive opposition, and he also has a quarrel with his traditional allies, the private sector, over economic strategy.

All these developments have more than passing connection for they relate to Jamaica's agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Seaga's precarious balancing act as he attempts to hold together Jamaica's fragile economy.

There are over 100,000 public sector workers and what they, with strikes, sharp statements, and muscle flexing, have been telling the government is that they want wage increases to deal with the sharp movements in prices here since their last contract in 1983. They point out that last year alone official inflation was 31 per cent while the government was offering pay increases of only 10 per cent.

But under Seaga's agreement with the IMF wages have to be kept firmly in control, government spending reined in, and the economy deregulated to encourage foreign competition and push local businesses into exports. In effecting the strategy the government has had to heavily devalue the Jamaican dollar, which has pushed up prices, lower subsidies, and last year fire 6,000 public sector employees to reduce the wage bill. More public workers are to go.

The Seaga administration has been able to cite impressive statistics to show that economic targets are being met -- investment has increased, it said, and it has surpassed IMF targets for a reduction in the budget deficit. But such arguments have apparently not made much impression on people whose pockets hurt and who have watched their living standards fall rapidly.

The Jamaica Teachers Association (JTA) reported that most of its 1,700 members abandoned classrooms last Thursday to demonstrate and ask for a better wage offer. The smaller Communist-led National Union of Democratic Teachers (NUDT) joined the strike and indicated it was closing ranks behind the JTA.

Two days before their action, the JTA had rejected an increased government offer of 12 per cent, but with the date for the implementation of the new contract to be three months later. We have been asked to drink bitter medicine but we see no remedy down the road, said teachers' president, Noel Monteith, during a large demonstration in Kingston. Monteith sent a clear warning to the government that the teachers would strike again to press their salary claims if a satisfactory conclusion was not reached -- and soon.

Policemen have also been grumbling. Police federation chairman, Ricardo Buchanan, in the presence of National Security Minister Winston Spaulding, described the 10 per cent offer as treacherous and recreant to the cause of national security and civil liberties. He said the stage is being set for corruption and the police are wickedly moribund. [as received] Buchanan placed the blame for the policies and their impact on workers squarely on the Siamese twins -- the IMF and the World Bank -- and declared sooner or later this country will have to do without the IMF. Saying that a traumatic economic situation here was impinging on the ability of people to lead a decent life, the police sergeant noted that wherever there was hardship there were marches and demonstrations. The people of this country are marching again and the police will come face to face with people of diverse political and non-political fraternities, he said. We must use every available resource to protect people engaged in legitimate marches, but we must break up every march which threatens the fibre of society. The police had to deal with the issues without losing sight of our primary role as law enforcement officers, he added.

It may not be long before the police are put to the test again for the People's National Party [PNP] has warned of widespread protests if municipal elections are not held on schedule by monthend. The government and the opposition are at loggerheads over the prime minister's proposal for local government reform and a drastic reduction in the number of municipal seats.

The PNP is firmly opposed to the seat reductions, but says it will continue to negotiate with the government on the issue within the framework of the independent Electoral Advisory Committee once that does not mean a postponement of the polls, which were put off a year ago. Any postponement will be met with strong protests from one corner of Jamaica to another, the party warned.

Government officials are concerned about the impact of demonstrations here on the national economy, and said that three days of protests in January against increased petrol prices scared away tourists and cost the country over U.S. $30 million dollars in lost earnings. The police handled the January action with kid gloves but recently fired tear gas to break up a small PNP demonstration on the grounds that there was information of other groups planning to use the gathering to cause mischief. The action of the security forces during last month's demonstration caused widespread debate here, and was one of the issues that triggered Buchanan's comment.

The quarrel over the municipal elections and the reforms has only served to heighten tensions among employees in the local government system, where a number of functions are already being transferred to central government, with the aim, according to the administration, of cutting cost and improving efficiency. It was to get the government's clear position especially in the face of reports of pending widescale redundancies, that the Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers (JALGO) called out its members and declared that the ball is now in the government's court.

Seaga is also facing dissent on the broader economic front. His recent removal of the remaining products from import control brought charges of broken promise from manufacturers who said they had been assured that the process would not have been completed before 1987. Faced with a wave of criticism and claims that some sectors would be wiped out, the prime minister had to hurriedly hike the initial tariffs imposed on a host of agricultural produce.

The business sector is also complaining that the policies of tight credit and high interest rates enforced by the government threatens the survival of many companies, and quarrel with the scale and pace of adjustment taking place.

According to commentator and University of the West Indies Professor, Carl Stone, the effect of the rapid peace of deregulation was to get more money from the IMF and World Bank, but with the political effect of making the prime minister look incompetent. One of the paradoxes of the current period is that Mr Seaga (who is capitalist) is under more pressure to implement draconian adjustments and stabilisation measures than was the case when (the socialist Michael) Manley was in power, although Seaga began with the full backing of Washington, the IMF, and the World Bank, and has dutifully followed their neo-conservative approach to economic management, Stone said.

Said Claude Clarke, the president of the Jamaica Exporters Association in a recent speech: Living standards are falling, the middle class is now an endangered species, and the poor are becoming destitute. But Prime Minister Seaga has repeatedly said that the economic path is correct and necessary for recovery.

With things already on the boil, it could be a long and hot summer.

JLP ACCUSES PNP OF ELECTIONS 'BLACKMAIL'

FL052125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2053 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 5, CANA -- The ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) has accused opposition politicians of resorting to blackmail in their bid to have municipal elections held by month-end, but says it will not bow.

The JLP has also suggested that the controversial issue of the reduction of municipal seats, over which itself and the People's National Party (PNP) are at loggerheads, should be put to independent members of the Electoral Advisory Committee for resolution.

The statement by JLP Chairman Bruce Golding was in response to a PNP warning that there would be islandwide protests if the elections are not held on schedule by the end of June. The obstinate attitude of the PNP in refusing to discuss the proposed reduction before parish council elections are held renders any such discussions meaningless and is tantamount to blackmail to which the Jamaica Government will not bow, said Golding, who also has responsibility for electoral affairs.

The parties have been quarrelling about the municipal set-up since Prime Minister Edward Seaga's announcement in April that he intended to cut the number of municipal seats from 278 to just over 100 in an effort to reduce cost and increase efficiency. However, in the face of widespread criticisms of the apparent unilateral action and opposition-organised demonstrations, Seaga withdrew his original plan to legislate the number of seats and said the issue would be dealt with by the electoral committee.

Golding said in his statement, however, that the government's withdrawal of its original proposal was on the basis that the PNP, as had come out in initial discussions, was not opposed to seat reductions in principle, but insistent that the matter be left to the committee. According to Golding, it was explicitly pointed out to the PNP that if the committee decided on a reduction, a postponement of elections beyond June 30 might be required. The opposition party, according to Golding, said it was not opposed to a postponement once it did not go beyond two months.

To our utter astonishment, the PNP has done an about-turn, dishonoured these agreements and has adamantly maintained that it will not consider any reduction of seats at this time nor any postponement of elections beyond June 30, Golding said.

The PNP has said in statements that it would discuss a reduction of the seats after an election, and the committee could not complete any work of a redefinition of boundaries within six months. The opposition group has also argued that the ruling party wanted to postpone elections which it is widely expected to lose and questioned why the reform proposals came in the year during which the elections were postponed. The opposition is also suspicious about the intent of the reform, and has accused the government of attempting to whittle away at the functions of local authorities. But the government has said that the reform and the reduction in the number of seats were necessary and justified and were being recommended without ulterior motive.

Golding suggested that the PNP abandon its strategy and proceed with meaningful discussions at the Electoral Advisory Committee. If there was no consensus within two weeks, he said, the question as to the number of seats should be referred to the independent members.

The PNP has already indicated that agreement with the JLP is unlikely. But there are questions about the possibility of the committee members using their deadlock breaking votes to impose a solution in matters in which the parties are fundamentally opposed.

Committee Chairman Professor Gladstone Mills has noted that in the past issues on which both parties could not agree had been left to the independent members for resolution, but nothing as fundamental as the present issue.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

STRIKES SPREAD AS WORKERS DEMAND HIGHER PAY

FL051434 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Job actions are spreading in the Dominican Republic where public employees are demanding higher salaries. A long strike by government doctors has closed all public hospitals, and professors at the state university as well as judges in the central part of the country are also out on strike. The Dominican Senate is expected to consider a bill to increase taxes on liquor and cigarettes to raise money for higher doctors' salaries, and the Dominican lower house is working again on a bill to raise the minimum wage. The last bill was vetoed by President Salvador Jorge Blanco as too expensive. Six labor organizations have called for a march to the National Palace today to press their salary demands.

PANAMA

PRESIDENT LEAVES TO ADDRESS UNDP BUREAU IN U.S.

PA060314 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] A bulletin released by the Government Information Office indicates that Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta left for the United States today. President Ardito Barletta will speak at the opening session of the United Nations Development Program's [UNDP] Bureau for Administration. After meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and [UNDP administrator] Bradford Morse, President Ardito Barletta will attend the commencement exercises of his daughter Raquel. The Panamanian president will return to the country on Monday, 10 June.

SURINAME

IMF URGES ADOPTION OF MEASURES TO REDUCE DEFICIT

FL051230 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The International Monetary Fund, the IMF, is concerned about the nonaction of Suriname in taking measures to drastically reduce a budget deficit which amounted to 17 percent in 1983. In a confidential report to authorities in Suriname, the IMF says raising taxes is necessary as well as an adjustment in interest policy and what amounts to a devaluation of the Surinamese guilder. Suriname has consistently refused to devalue its guilder, a refusal which stands in the way of a loan from the IMF, but the government is already planning to raise taxes 5 to 20 percent, according to the IMF report, and will do away with subsidies on milk, sugar, and electrical power.

URUGUAY

FERREIRA NO LONGER BLANCO PARTY BLOC LEADER

PY050234 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Wilson Ferreira Aldunate today ceased to be the president of the Blanco Party congressional bloc. His place will be taken by Carlos Julio Pereira.